

## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1909.

## CALVIN S. BRICE.

The late Calvin S. Brice, whose term of office as United States Senator from Ohio closed in 1896, was an excellent type of the professional politician. He was the builder of his own fortune, for behind him there was nothing but his energy, intelligence and "luck." He managed, in the reorganization of a bankrupt railroad to make considerably over a million of dollars, which he subsequently lost. Retaining a homestead in Ohio, he resided in New York for some years. Wanting for various reasons to enter the Federal Senate, he coolly offered, it was strongly asserted, the sum of \$100,000 to the political machines in Ohio for the place. It was accepted, and he was elected. Ohio had a non-resident Senator for six years. Mr. Brice was recognized in Washington as the special agent of the Sugar Trust. Although his own fortune had been nearly wasted, he gave the most lavish entertainments of the seasons in Washington. His wife was a woman of remarkable social tact, and she never failed to make friends. She possessed the rare art of doing the right thing at the right time. Mr. Brice was not an attractive man personally. He knew it, and "paid his way."

As a politician he had studied under the late Sam'l J. Tilden. When a member of the National Democratic committee, he displayed singular strength in the organization of campaigns and in the grasp of details. He looked upon politics as a business. He once said in the Manhattan Club of New York City, that if he could afford the luxury of it, he would be a Mugwump, but he regarded a Mugwump in practical politics as an "unregenerate cuss," who ought to be exterminated.

The moralists will say that Mr. Brice demoralized political thought. He surely did not. He simply expressed it. When, virtually a resident of New York, he was elected by a majority of the votes of the Ohio Legislature to the office of a Senator representing that State, the Legislature of Ohio simply expressed the condition of political thought in the State. The conditions selected Mr. Brice. As the conditions improve, the character of the selections will improve.

## THE CHINESE EXCLUSION CASE.

The laymen desire to know the gist of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Chinese habeas corpus cases. It is this, and is expressed clearly, in the conclusion of the opinion of the Court: That at the present time there are no Federal Courts established in this Territory by Congress that can adjudicate matters arising under the Federal laws, of which the Chinese Exclusion Act is one, and that the Hawaiian Courts, not being Federal Courts, have no jurisdiction in the case. The men detained by Chinese Inspector Brown are left in his hands, or if Collector McStocker is, by operation of the Annexation law, a Federal officer, they are left in his hands.

The difficulty the Court meets with in making any practical direction in the matter is, that it has no power to suggest or direct, for it has no jurisdiction. It cannot assume to pass upon Collector McStocker's power under this Federal law, and, of course, it cannot direct the action of Chinese Inspector Brown, because he holds a Federal office.

This unfortunate situation is created by the haste with which the Annexation law was drawn. Covering, as that law does, a great variety of interests and relations, it is fortunate that there are not more defects in it.

The decision of the Court leaves Chinese Inspector Brown and Collector McStocker, if he now has a Federal side to his office, in an embarrassing position.

They have these Chinese immigrants on their hands. What will they do with them? The Annexation Act does not apparently give them the physical means for executing the laws. There is no Federal Marshal here, or Federal policeman, to execute the orders of these officers. We are considering the legal situation only. The Marshal of these Islands may seize these immigrants or prevent them from landing, but he has no authority to do so, as he is not a Federal officer. Nor can any of the men connected with the customs department act, for they are territorial officers. The Constitution does not provide for the holding of a Federal and State office by the same person, when there may be conflicting duties.

Until Congress acts it may be said that there is no expressed law governing these new relations of the Territory to the Federal Government, and the Judges must "make" law as best they can.

The case before the Court was one in which there were excellent reasons

for deciding it either way. In the absence of clear and intelligent legislation, such cases are not infrequent. Judges are required to construe laws and discover the "intention" of the Legislature, when, as a matter of fact, it had no clear "intention," and passed the law because it was recommended by a committee or the lobby.

Every considerate person, of course, regrets the gross injustice done to the Chinese who hold permits from our Government to return.

## FEMALE SUFFRAGE IN NEW ZEALAND.

Sir Charles W. Drake, one of the ablest of British statesmen in his new book titled the "British Empire," gives this account of the working of the law conferring the elective franchise upon the women of New Zealand.

"Close upon 80 per cent of all the grown women of New Zealand are electors, and in the majority of the larger towns the women voters outnumber the men. They vote in almost as large a proportion as the men, and in three out of the four largest towns in New Zealand at the last election greatly more women than men went to the poll. Of those who supported and of those who opposed the reform both classes have been surprised. It has failed to bring about any marked change in the political circumstances of the country. The temperance party forced on the change, but they have not been much pleased by its results, for the women have voted pretty much as their menfolk voted before, and the Conservatives and the Liberals opposed to Prohibition have received as much proportional support from the women voters as have the Prohibitionists. On the other hand, there can be no doubt that the interest of women in politics has been aroused, that a great impulse has been given to the education of women, and to their participation in public affairs, the conduct of which they have improved. In New Zealand as in South Australia, the enfranchisement of the women has not helped that alliance of Churches—the Church of England, the Roman Catholic Church, and the Wesleyan Church—which has worked against the secular education system of the colony."

The remarkable fact about this radical change in the elective system is that there is now no opposition to it. Its creation was a bold move, but it is successful. It may now be said that in spite of the bigotry of ignorant men, who are governed, not by political thought, but by usage and custom, just as the animals are governed, and the degraded races are governed; in spite of the refusal of many women to see and recognize their exalted place in social, which is political, life, this great scheme in the line of the emancipation of women, has proved successful. Behind the movement is some of the best blood of the world, for New Zealand is largely populated by the younger sons of good English families. They have met with sore trials. They have suffered from their lack of experience in knowing the best conduct of life. They have passed through the speculative period of a nation's life, which demoralizes society, breaks up home, makes happiness something to be hoped for, but not realized. And now they have called women into a share in the conduct of affairs, and made their instincts and virtues active political factors.

The remarkable fact about this radical change in the elective system is that there is now no opposition to it. Its creation was a bold move, but it is successful. It may now be said that in spite of the bigotry of ignorant men, who are governed, not by political thought, but by usage and custom, just as the animals are governed, and the degraded races are governed; in spite of the refusal of many women to see and recognize their exalted place in social, which is political, life, this great scheme in the line of the emancipation of women, has proved successful. Behind the movement is some of the best blood of the world, for New Zealand is largely populated by the younger sons of good English families. They have met with sore trials. They have suffered from their lack of experience in knowing the best conduct of life. They have passed through the speculative period of a nation's life, which demoralizes society, breaks up home, makes happiness something to be hoped for, but not realized. And now they have called women into a share in the conduct of affairs, and made their instincts and virtues active political factors.

The remarkable fact about this radical change in the elective system is that there is now no opposition to it. Its creation was a bold move, but it is successful. It may now be said that in spite of the bigotry of ignorant men, who are governed, not by political thought, but by usage and custom, just as the animals are governed, and the degraded races are governed; in spite of the refusal of many women to see and recognize their exalted place in social, which is political, life, this great scheme in the line of the emancipation of women, has proved successful. Behind the movement is some of the best blood of the world, for New Zealand is largely populated by the younger sons of good English families. They have met with sore trials. They have suffered from their lack of experience in knowing the best conduct of life. They have passed through the speculative period of a nation's life, which demoralizes society, breaks up home, makes happiness something to be hoped for, but not realized. And now they have called women into a share in the conduct of affairs, and made their instincts and virtues active political factors.

## THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.

President McKinley's speech at Montgomery, Alabama, will be a memorable one. The occasion is memorable, because it was the best evidence of the final closing of the bloody chasm.

"Governor Johnston made a brief speech, in which he took occasion to say that Alabama had nothing to take back for what she did in 1861, but that she was back in the Union to stay, and that she welcomed the President of the reunited country to that historic spot."

"In the course of his reply, President McKinley said: 'To be welcomed here, in the city of Montgomery, the first capital of the Confederate States, warmly and enthusiastically welcomed as the President of a common country, has thrilled me with emotion.'

"The Governor says he has nothing to take back. We have nothing to take back for having kept you in the Union; we are glad you did not go out and you are glad you stayed in." (Tremendous applause.)

Still more touching, and patriotic, and generous were the President's words at Atlanta, referring to the Confederate dead.

"And while when those graves were made, we differed widely about the future of this Government, these differences were long ago settled by the arbitrament of arms, and the time has now come, in the evolution of sentiment and feeling, under the Providence of God, when, in the spirit of fraternity, we should share with you in the care of the graves of the Confederate dead."

To the thousands of innocent men and women, who for over a quarter of a century have looked upon the desolate graves of their husbands, fathers, brothers and homes, this offer and assurance by the Chief of the Nation, comes as the recognition of the fact that even in political error there may be manhood and heroism. Those few loyal soldiers of the North who were met with a storm of reproach in 1870, when they said, "let us bury the Confederate dead in decency," are now vindicated.

## INEXCUSABLE ERRORS.

At the New England dinner, given in Springfield, Mass., on Dec. 21st, Mr. Edward Atkinson, an eminent New Englander, a writer of great force, a leader in industrial progress, and the steadfast friend of humanity made the following remarks regarding these islands:

"I will not deal with the so-called moral reason—the missionary enterprise. I have the greatest honor and esteem for the missionaries. I have not, however, a great regard for the missionary enterprises in the Sandwich Islands. We found there a large number of happy, contented people. They enjoyed their lands and lives. There is now left only a decaying remnant, who are infected with disease, from which they can never get clear. They own a small share of their land, and more than one-third of that land is in the hands of the sons and daughters of those missionaries. Piety and profit have gone hand in hand."

Mr. Atkinson, if he had chosen to do so, could at any time, obtain the truth about missionary enterprise in these islands, from impartial men who are not missionaries and can be found within a stone throw of his office. He seems rather to have preferred to get his facts out of the Encyclopedia of Lies, edited by the Father of Lies, and compiled from the literature of the irresponsible beach-comber.

We do not defend all that the missionary has done in his philanthropic work here, any more than we defend the conduct of the Partisans in many things. Whatever the missionary errors have been, they are not those ascribed by Mr. Atkinson. The universal cause of truth is not promoted by the absolutely incorrect statements made by him. We believe, moreover, that Mr. Atkinson is not the kind of a man to disparage unselfish, and valuable work in the creation of a little nationality in the Pacific, that has commanded the respect of all nations.

The man who, in these later years has done more to publish, as the actual truth, the wild statements of the beach-combers regarding missionaries is Julian D. Hayne who has just been convicted of forgery in New York city, and his trial revealed a rare record of villainy in many places. It was not surprising to us that he and Capt. Julius A. Palmer were drawn towards each other, while residing here, by a common dislike of the missionary.

When Hayne discovered that the missionary had no use for him, he promptly began to repeat the stale story about "the robbery of the natives by the missionaries," as they were developed in the "dives." This story is the slogan of every cad who has inflamed his imagination with the rancid legends of luxurious license of the tropics, and believes that the missionary stands in his way; of every wandering tramp who has failed to become prosperous and hates the sight of prosperity in others.

If Mr. Atkinson had looked up the records of the transfer of real estate on these islands, he would have found that the missionaries owned only a small fraction of it, while those who are not missionaries, the many corporations, the ranchmen, the trustees of the great Paual Bishop estates, the property of a native Hawaiian, and the government itself, owned the far greater part of the land. The statement that "more than one-third of the land is owned by the sons and daughters of the missionaries" is absolutely false.

Mr. Atkinson could readily have ascertained the fact that the kings, chiefs and thinking natives, for many years, warned the people against mortgaging and selling their lands and that special provisions have been made by law, for securing homesteads to the natives, but the natives have preferred to let their homesteads go and flock to the towns.

Mr. Atkinson could have read, if he had chosen to do so, the history of the grand "mahele," and the persistent work of the missionaries in securing for every native in the group a fee simple homestead, without price in substitution for a feudal tenure.

Mr. Atkinson has allowed himself to be betrayed into making a grossly unjust charge, through his inexcusable ignorance. The sons and daughters of the New England missionaries to these islands have the right to expect a better comment from Mr. Atkinson on the honest efforts of the descendants of the Pilgrims to create here a New England in the tropics. If the dead hear, the ghost of one of the late Chief Justices of Massachusetts, would have risen and checked those slurring words upon his own flesh and blood, and the efforts of Pilgrim descendants to establish Christian civilization in these islands.

## SKILLED LABOR.

It was said in 1895, when the Osaka Watch Company of Japan was organized and purchased the best outfit of machinery that could be obtained in the United States, that this machinery worked by the cheap skilled labor of the Japanese, would produce watches at a cost that would drive the American watches out of the market. The person who furnished the plant to the Japanese so said in 1895. We refused to agree with him on the ground that

the skilled cheap labor of Japan could not compete with the skilled and high skilled labor of the United States. We have waited for results. The Japan Times recently contained the following words:

A member of the Osaka Watch Company says that the wages paid to the workers in that factory are certainly much lower than those paid in European or American factories; yet, despite this fact, the business of watch making is not a paying one in Japan. Lack of skill among the mechanics is one of the reasons given for this state of affairs. The employment of men at 40 to 50 sen (20 to 25 cents in American money) per diem would appear a much more profitable method than paying workmen \$3 per diem, and such are the wages said to be received by Western watchmakers; but against this it may be said that ten of the latter can easily do work which would require from seventy to eighty Japanese.

The sand lot orators of the Pacific coast, the walking delegates of the labor unions have persistently warned the workmen against the destructive competition of cheap labor. When the educated economists told the workmen that brains and skill settled the price of labor, they were jeered at and told that they did not understand the business.

The free traders of America have persistently told the workmen that the use of their brains was the best economic protection that they needed. While they have been protected against foreign manufactured articles, they have never been protected against the enormous importation of skilled labor from Europe. And it is now largely this skilled imported labor from Europe, using American inventions in labor-saving machinery, that is causing the astounding export of American goods.

## THE PASSING HOUR.

A forger and his liberty are soon parted.

Poor San Francisco—the Botkin trial must be over by this time.

Hilo, to reach the limit or the "logical conclusion," should petition to have the capital at that place.

It is a blessing that this country has not as yet any citizens who will question a decision of the Supreme Court.

The keeper of the prison in which Julian D. Hayne is confined should be warned against the wiles of the guest.

Probable 1899 scientific and traffic note: "Compressed air is the power for two street railway systems—those of Honolulu, H. I., and New York city, though not in general use in the latter place."

It is about every day in the year that a suicide is attempted from a ferry boat in San Francisco Bay. If the man who jumped from the Kinan thought he was near Goat Island, he at least made a big mistake.

It would be an excellent plan, if anything is to be done at all to close with the California Extremist Company and have the mongoose wiped from the landscape before Jos. Marsden returns from Europe.

By some hocus-pocus, most likely through last year's convivance of Honolulu people, the partial eclipse of the sun this week will not be visible at Hilo. But for once Hilo will have Honolulu "in the shade."

If Mr. Byron O. Clarke is really such a friend of the mynah and if the mynah is really such a valuable insect destroyer, Mr. Clarke should lead a movement to have these birds taught singing. Travelers aver that this is done in India.

That Exposition, proposed for Honolulu by coast business men, through Chas. T. Wilder, seems worth the while. Here is a real opportunity for the Chamber of Commerce. Let there be some figuring anyhow. It would appear that features could be introduced that would insure attendance.

The wicked Hilo Tribune, having wearied of using "roast" ammunition on Honolulu, has turned attention to its newspaper neighbors and the missionaries. The Tribune will get so funny in time that it will be able to present history without facts.

The Robert Louis Stevenson memoirs of Sir Berry Cusack-Smith are drawing heavy critical fire from several directions—notably from homes of relatives of the dead novelist. About all that can be remarked in a case of this kind is that the recollections are published too soon.

The results of the sale at auction the other day of some property beyond Diamond Head afforded the most striking example yet of the tremendous expansion of realty values here since the new political order became assured. It is less than two years that the subdivided Kaalawa tract was up in the same salesroom day after day, without an offer, the agent getting bandinages

Well Made  
Makes Well

Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared by experienced pharmacists of today, who have brought to the production of this great medicine the best results of medical research. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a modern medicine, containing just those vegetable ingredients which were seemingly intended by Nature herself for the alleviation of human ills. It purifies and enriches the blood, tones the stomach and digestive organs and creates an appetite. It absolutely cures all scrofula eruptions, boils, pimples, sores, salt rheum, and every form of skin disease; cures liver complaint, kidney troubles, strengthens and builds up the nervous system. It entirely overcomes that tired feeling, giving strength and energy in place of weakness and languor. It wards off malaria, typhoid fever, and by purifying the blood it keeps the whole system healthy.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.  
Sold by all druggists. \$1.50 for \$3.

**Hood's Pills** cure all Liver ills and Sick Headache. 25c.

Instead of bids. Investor and speculator alike were keen for possession in the recent competition, the distant lots bringing what were two years ago prices for "inside" holdings.

The Board of Agriculture is undertaking considerable work at one time, but has a membership that is able to handle a good deal. If the Board fringes the new Beach Road with trees and along with other things establishes camphor growing as an industry in the islands, the Board will earn several sets of blue ribbons.

Two of the big San Francisco dailies endeavor to conceal famine in that State. The third leading paper sends relief to the sufferers. The distress follows a long season of drought in certain districts and it should be ministered to without regard to the remote fear that publication or knowledge of the truth will in the slightest degree injure the reputation of the State.

When Frank Curtis came down here from foggy San Francisco, having before that lived in the half-frozen, half-blistering east, he thought he was sure enough in a foreign country. He decked himself out in a proper tropical costume and revelled in Waikiki pleasures. Frank was the manager for Nance O'Neil and the McKee Rankin Company and had diamonds big as Kona oranges. Curtis was a blithe individual, always, even if Mrs. Frank was still in the States. And Mrs. Frank is a delightful little body well known as a leading lady. To meet Curtis every day, one would think he had come to Hawaii for the especial purpose of buying island curios for his wife. He did make a heavy collection. But to the Passing Hour, Frank did not suspect that a Hawaiian in the group could speak a word of English and to facilitate business with the curio shops he bought a phrase-book, which like a university education to a rich man's son, is never any good on any possible occasion. The first time Frank tried his phrase-book native on people of the soil it was funny as a whaling mate at a full dress ball. He had the book right along and made no bones of reading from it. The Hawaiian women and girls in the place thought a crazy man was visiting. They laughed, then became serious as Curtis continued to jabber. Curtis became excited and tossed in a few words of German. Then one of the daughters of the land, a handsome and graceful lady who had been educated abroad, realized the situation. In soft tone and a better selection of words than Curtis was accustomed to hearing outside the theater, she suggested that perhaps they could get along in German, but that English would be preferable. Curtis meekly said he would do the best he could in English and then he made a dozen purchases without asking for any figure but the total.

Prof. A. Koebele has lately acquired a side partner. Prof. A. Koebele is the big bug man. He is world-famed in the scientific line and personally is as good a chap as ever reached this coral strand. His running mate just now is Mr. Campere from Southern California, quite a different thing from being of Northern California. Mr. Campere was sent by his county to collect information on light fighting and was lucky to find Prof. Koebele at home and at work, which are one and the same thing. Campere has had considerable experience in planning against the enemies of fruit, but recognizes Prof. Koebele as the chief of the tribe making a specialty of this line of work. But the story is about the cigars these chums use. They both smoke light steamboats. The smoke they blow forth sends the most vigorous and active insect into a stupor in an instant. The cigars are said to be from Mexico. The weeds are blacker than a cargo of blind cats. The aroma from one of them for two seconds furnishes enough perfume for a half score consecration services at a Chinese Joss house patronized by Mandarins. The odor stunts plants. It insures privacy to Prof. Koebele and Mr. Campere for it is worse than knockout drops in stale beer, and no ordinary individual can stand it a minute. It drives microbes from the atmosphere and outdoors clouds the atmosphere like grasshoppers in Kansas. The murder-in-the-first-degree feature of the case is that Prof. Koebele and Campere will in good faith offer these cigars to friends who are not immune. It is believed that the smokers are filled with a poisonous wood that has been ground fine and soaked in raw sulphur and brine from army contract pickled beef. The wrappers, it is thought, are pieces of Indian blanket, discovered in some wet caves in Old Mexico. Attempts have

been made to smoothen these cigars, but they retain all chemicals known to modern fertilizing works.

Many and varied must of necessity be the resources of those bright and quick-witted people who have been denied the privileges of the primary school even. A few years ago there was employed as mate on one of the island steamers a man of exceptional ability of handiness, but a stranger to the alphabet. His position was a quite important one on the packet, as he directed the landing of freight at various ports of call. This was on the Maui and Hawaii run. At one time the man had worked as a carpenter and he had a true eye for short distances. This accomplishment he used to the utmost and to absolutely certain advantage. His system was so many inches for the name of each place with the basis of two inches to a letter, in the short names and an inch for the long ones. Hilo was four inches, which is about right for that town, and the others were more and more, right up to Laupahoehoe-Hilo. It is asserted that in two years of service the mate did not once make an error. About this same time there was another man on the wharf at Honolulu for one of the steamship companies and he had a shortage in his equipment in that he was extremely weak at figures. His method was simple as the first described and for a long time entirely satisfactory. He measured all freight with the size of a kerosene tin as the unit. One day a Chinaman challenged an estimate and the man of genius was caught off his guard and responded in hot temper that the box was big as four oil tins. The Chinaman said three oil tins, or seventy-five cents was enough. The matter was carried to the office and the man who knew not figures lost his place.

## WIDE TIRES.

## U. S. Government Complies with Local Law.

There is no question concerning the information at hand in the department of the quartermaster for the United States armies on the subject of certain Hawaiian laws. There is ocular demonstration of this in an exhibit at Emmes wharf, where the United States live stock sailing ship Tacoma is discharging. A dray with all the army identification marks was there on view yesterday morning and created quite a sensation. It is for the transfer of the heaviest goods and will always be drawn by four mules. The dray has three-inch axles. In consequence of this it has six-inch tires. As the wheels do not rack, the wagon, which is extremely heavy in every way, is virtually a two-foot road roller. It will do the roads good wherever it may be used. This monster truck is only one of a number of new vehicles aboard the Tacoma and all built with a view to complying with the Hawaiian law on wide tires. When Camps McKinley and Otis had 1,500 men each the wagon traffic to the places, with the ordinary tires, cut up the roads in fearful style. The destruction almost maddened the road makers of the district. With the wide tires the Government traffic will be a distinct aid to the road department.

## More on Mynahs.

A number of Honolulu residents formerly of the Australian colonies tell of the mynah birds. They say that in the colonies the mynah is known and liked as a whistler and that killing the fighter is an offense against the law. As yet no one has come forward with information on teaching the birds to make music. The most that can be learned under this head is that in India they are really taught.

## BORN.

CRAWLEY—In Punahou, Honolulu, January 6, 1891 to the wife of J. T. Crawley, a daughter.

BEARWALD—In this city, January 6, 1899, to the wife of Jacob Bearwald, a daughter.

## DIED.

SHELDON—At Iwilei, Honolulu, January 6th, of convulsions from teething, Sophia Puuwaiahama Sheldon, the infant daughter of Chas. A. and Sarah Sheldon, aged 9 months.

HESS—In Honolulu, H. I., January 9, 1899, Emil Hess, a native of Switzerland, aged 31. The funeral will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock, from Arion hall, rear of Opera House.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.,  
HONOLULU.

## COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

## SUGAR FACTORS.

## —AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.  
The Waiaina Agricultural Co., Ltd.  
The Kohala Sugar Co.  
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.  
The Koloa Agricultural Co.  
The Onomea Sugar Co.  
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.  
The Standard Oil Co.  
The Geo. F. Blake Steam Pumps.  
Weston's Centrifugals.  
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston.  
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.  
The Alliance Assurance Co., of London.